

A TOUCHING SCENE.

At the celebration at King's Mountain the following sentiment was offered:

Hon. WILLIAM CAMPBELL PRESTON:—Reverend in the grand-son, has been transmitted to us the spirit which gleamed in the grand-son. While we have assembled to honor the patriotic deeds of the one upon the battle-field, let us not forget the statesmanship and eloquence which have thrown a halo of imperishable glory around the other. In the fullness of age as in the pride and strength of manhood, South Carolina delights to do him reverence.

What follows we give in the graphic language of the reporter for the Charleston Standard.

When the reading of this sentiment and the cheers which it occasioned, were ended, an aged and feeble gentleman was seen making his way to the stand. He had once possessed a massive frame, but it was now much wasted; his hair was white, and even with the assistance of his crutch he walked with difficulty. This was all that is left of Col. William C. Preston, one of the most perfect orators this country has ever known. He said: "If anything could now resume the embers of a life which, at times in my youth and manhood has perhaps burned brightly, it would be the sentiment which has just been uttered. It touches the objects which are dearest to me. It points to a life which has been animated by what I thought and hoped has been elevated objects of ambition and to an ancestry whose memory has been most fondly cherished and here in these scenes of primal grandeur, and upon the spot which it has been the fortune of that ancestry to be associated, it comes upon me with special force but if I could ever speak," he said, "I can speak no longer, and if excuse be needed I would appeal to this," raising up his crutch "and to this," laying his hand upon his breast "white as snow," "yet still my heart," laying his hand upon his breast—"but the idea, whatever it may have been, could find no utterance, the tears trickled slowly down his sunken cheeks and bowing low to the audience, who were scarcely less affected, he resumed his seat.

COMMODORE STEWART.

The following note from the Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Stewart will be read with pleasure by the friends of both parties. It is in the highest degree complimentary to the Commodore, whilst its tone and sentiment does credit to Mr. Dobbin:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 15, 1855.

SIR:—The Board of Naval Officers assembled under the act to promote the efficiency of the navy, approved February 28, 1855, having reported you as one of the officers who, in their judgment, should be placed on the "reserved list," on leave of absence pay; and the finding of the Board having been approved by the President, it becomes my duty to inform you from the active service list, and placed on the "reserve list." The act, however, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to order you to duty. In consideration of your eminent services to the country, and the very satisfactory manner in which you are discharging the duties of Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, I assure you, Commodore, it is with pleasure I avail myself of the authority of the law to order that you remain on duty at your present post. I am sure, also, that I do not speak unwisely in saying that none of your fellow-citizens cherish more cordially a grateful recollection of your distinguished services than the Board who have acted from a stern sense of duty, and the President who conceived it proper after due reflection to approve that finding. And I may add that I believe none will more sincerely approve my retaining you on duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. DOBBIN.
Com. Charles Stewart, Philadelphia.

LARGE EMIGRATION FROM LOUISVILLE.

An agent, representing some five thousand souls, has recently arrived in Kansas, and says about five thousand German and Irish citizens of Louisville, Kentucky, intend to settle in our territory. He further represents them as sober, industrious, and frugal class of people, consisting of the best portion of the Louisville foreign population—that they are not those who were embroiled in the late Know-Nothing election riots, but they are composed of a class who have become disgusted with the late scenes of oppression and tyranny to which many of their countrymen have of late fallen victims. We understand the agent is favorable to our city and the surrounding country for these people to locate. Most of them are mechanics, and many of them have considerable wealth. Let them come and assist us in developing our agricultural and commercial resources, which are vastly superior to any other part of Kansas.—*Kansas Register.*

AN INTERESTING RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION.—Yesterday morning there was placed in Independence Hall the coat worn by Gen. Israel Putnam, and his commission as Major General, which was signed in Independence Hall, in June, 1795, by John Hancock, as President, and Charles Thompson, Secretary. The coat, which now belongs to Israel Putnam, of Ohio, was presented to Gen. Putnam by LaFayette. The commission is now in the possession of Waldo W. Putnam, of Mississippi.

Philadelphia Ledger.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Nov. 13, 1855.

SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES.—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of the heirs of John Summers, who served in the North Carolina line of the Revolutionary War. Address

HELPER & BROTHER.

Salisbury, N. C.

Nov. 6, 1855

Gen. Samuel F. Cary, the celebrated Temperance Lecturer, will address the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, on Tuesday the 20th inst.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS!

An election took place in the State of New York on the 6th inst., for State officers (except Governor and Lieutenant Governor) and members of the Legislature.—The Hard-shells, Soft-shells, Know-nothings and Republicans, each had a ticket for State officers. The liberals or opponents of the Maine Liquor Law, supported the Soft-shell ticket. In the city, local officers were elected (except Mayor,) in addition to State officers, and the Whigs and Reformers, had also a ticket in the field, making six regular tickets in the city, besides a number of irregular ones.

The City has been carried by the Know Nothings; and from present indications, the State has probably gone the same way, but the returns are so much confused, that it will be several days before we can tell the result.

Partial returns foot up as follows:—Know-nothings, 45,000; Fusionists, 30,000; Softs, 31,000; Hards, 24,000.

The Know-nothings will have a decided majority in the Assembly, but the Hards, Softs and Republicans will rule in the Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The returns from all but nine towns in Massachusetts, give Gardner, Know Nothing; for Governor, a plurality of 15,000.

The House stands, 180 Know Nothings to 92 of all others.

The Senate, as far as known, stands 23 know nothings to 16 others.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

The returns so far, from this State, are in favor of the Democrats.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The Democrats will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

This State has, we judge from the returns, been carried by the know-nothings.

THE BAY LINE.—The Bay Line of Steamers re-opened business fully on the 1st inst. The boats now connect with the cars daily at Portsmouth, and there is no longer a shadow of danger. The route is a favorite one and deservedly so, and we trust that increased prosperity in the future may make up for its heavy losses during the last three or four months. The proprietors of the Bay Boats deserve the thanks of every friend of humanity for their noble conduct during the prevalence of the epidemic in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

LT. GEN. SCOTT'S PAY.—According to the decision of the President, the extra emoluments to which Gen. Scott is entitled by having the rank of Lieutenant General conferred upon him, is \$10,405 67. The General claimed \$32,000. One point decided by the President was, that Gen. Scott's pay and allowances must be computed for one grade—that he cannot draw pay for two grades at the same time.

Many of the opponents of the Administration have seized the opportunity for the purpose of accusing the President with being indisposed to do the old hero justice, and threaten an appeal to congress. It was argued that Congress should pass a law authorizing the rank of Lieut. General to be conferred just for the purpose of honoring Gen. Scott. But it appears now that the dollars and cents is the prominent feature and the honorary distinction has been entirely forgotten. If Democrats had known that the passage of the law would have afforded the enemies of the present Administration an opportunity to misrepresent and abuse it, we imagine they would have favored the bill to the extent they did.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for December has been received, and it is a superior number, surpassing any previous one we have received. Great improvements will be made in this capital Magazine for 1856. The reading matter will be increased to nine hundred pages a year.

Each number will contain a steel engraving; a colored fashion plate, and about forty wood engravings. The fashions are always prettier and later in "Peterson" than in any other magazine. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the celebrated author of "Fashion and Famine," is one of the editors, and writes exclusively for it, assisted by all the best female authors. No other magazine has such stories as this; and morality and virtue are always inculcated. The terms are a dollar less than those of other magazines of similar rank, viz. \$2.00 a year, instead of \$3.00. To clubs the terms are cheaper yet, three copies being sent for \$5.00, five copies for \$7.50, and eight copies for \$10.00, with a splendid premium to the person getting up the club. Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Specimens sent on being written for.

THE NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.—PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION.—It has been announced that the city of Granada had surrendered to Col. Walker and his California volunteers, aided by 300 native troops. Among those who figured in this expedition are Lieut. Col. Charles J. Gilman, (formerly of Baltimore,) Parker H. French, Col. Hornsby, D. B. Fry, Major E. Sanders, Captains Brewster, S. Austin, C. Turnbull, G. R. Davidson and Jesse Hambleton, and Lieuts. Sashbrook, Rudler, Jones and Archibald, and others.

After the capture of the city, the residents held public meetings and tendered Walker the Presidency of Nicaragua, which he declined in favor of General Corral.

Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister, having been entreated by a large number of influential citizens to proceed to Rivas, to confer with Gen. Corral as to terms of peace and his acceptance of the presidency, finally complied, after much doubt as to the propriety of his interference, arriving at Rivas, and learning that Gen. Corral was absent, Col. Wheeler attempted to return, but was prevented by the Governor, and detained two days, his quarters being guarded by a detachment of troops, nor was he released until the town was threatened with an attack. This breach of faith on the part of the Corral's forces led to a spicy correspondence between our Minister and the General. On the 22d, however, a treaty of peace was formed, and thus Walker's victory became complete.

During the progress of these events, others of importance were transpiring.—Two of the steamers with California passengers, were fired upon by the natives, and several lives lost. On the 19th, Col. Fry and Parker A. French, with sixty men, embarked on board the Virgin, which also carried the passengers and specie from California, with the intention of capturing San Carlos.—The occupants of the former however, fired upon the steamer with a cannon, and the expedition was abandoned, Col. Fry being unwilling to risk the lives of the passengers.

Col. Kinney was pursuing the even tenor of his way, perfecting plans to secure a large emigration from the United States, with every prospect of carrying them out successfully. He had despatched Col. Chas. Whitehead, formerly of Georgia, to the United States to secure emigrants for Central America. R. S. Cotrell, the successor of Consul Fabens, has entered upon his duties at Greytown.

ELECTION OF MAYOR OF CHARLESTON

The introduction into South Carolina of the Know Nothing party, and the partial success which its advocates have had in giving it an ephemeral existence in Columbia and Charleston, have caused much regret to the friends of equal rights and constitutional obligations. We have never for a moment believed that the doctrines of the party could abide in Southern communities, and especially in South Carolina, a constitutional and just government, it felt bound to use our pen and influence to oppose and expose them.

For a time our citizens have been misled by delusive charms of secrecy and good fellowship in a novel association, and have yielded to influences that in their moments of reflection they must regret to the end of their lives. Prevarication and want of candor have been admitted as principles that honorable men might honestly adopt, and distrust and want of confidence have been sown broadcast among friends and brethren that years of dispassionate regret can never restore. Know Nothingism is a rank weed that taints the soil in which it is engrafted, and pollutes its pure streams, so that it will be found hard to rectify them of its injurious contamination.

We might give some curious facts in its history in Columbia, but we forbear—our object is now to congratulate the citizens of the State on the total rout of Sam's legions in South Carolina. No evasion or misrepresentation can be attempted in relation to the recent contest in Charleston; it was an open and avowed marshalling of SAMISM and ANTI-SAMISM. The nomination was boldly presented by the Know Nothings, and their organization admitted and defended by responsible names. The Southern Rights, Democratic party, came out as boldly in their opposition, and in spite of the attractive influence of the oath-bound association, the battle has been fought and the victory is complete. Mr. Wm. P. Miles, the anti-Know Nothing candidate, has been elected by a majority of 416 votes, and his whole ticket has been successful. His opponent, Mr. Richardson, was considered, and properly so, the most popular man in the order, and few out of it had as much personal character, accomplishment and hereditary prestige to bring into such a contest. But the question was principle, not the man, and in this relation only can we rejoice at the result.—*South Carolinian.*

THE APPOINTMENT OF FOREIGNERS TO OFFICE.

The Whig and Know-Nothing press and speakers have repeated again the charge, that the Administration had filled the various offices with foreigners to the exclusion of all native citizens. This charge has been often denied, and abundant evidence in support of that denial has been spread before the country, but still the charge is reiterated.

We have recently read a very able speech of the Hon. John Perkins, Jr., of Louisiana, made to his constituents shortly after the adjournment of Congress, in which he reviews the acts and measures of the administration with unusual power and effect. From that speech we make the following extract on this much pressed point, as M. P. is a gentleman of

high character, entirely and implicitly to be relied upon, we ask for his statements that weight to which they are justly entitled:

"Whether the administration has appointed an undue number of foreigners to office can be treated by reference to facts.

"When this administration came into power there were more than three hundred and sixty-five (365) unaturalized foreigners—citizens of other powers—in the employment of our government abroad as consuls and vice consuls.

"One of the first acts of the Secretary of State was an order that in future only American citizens should hold such positions. The consular and diplomatic reform bill, which subsequently passed Congress, confirmed this order of the department, and made it permanent law.

"Now, as to naturalized foreigners in the employment of the government:

"The United States government has in its employment as ministers, commissioners, and secretaries of legation abroad, forty one (41) persons. Of these, all are native-born, except three.

"We have abroad 230 consuls and commercial agents. Of these, all are native-born except 49.

"The difficulty of getting citizens, either native or naturalized, to fill certain of our petty consulates abroad, has compelled the government to employ such as it could command.

"So much for our foreign service.

"How is at home? There are in the State department forty persons employed, and under it in the States and Territories as governors or secretaries, (16) sixteen—in all, 56 persons. Of these, there are (5) five foreign-born. That is less than one-eleventh.

"There are in employment in the treasury Department including those in the mint, revenue-cutter service, coast survey, light-house keepers, and customs, (3,104) three thousand one hundred and four. Of these only (285) two hundred and eighty-five are ascertained to be foreigners. That is less than one-eleventh.

"Under the Interior Department there are (789) seven hundred and eighty-nine persons employed. Of these, (88) eighty-eight are foreigners. That is less than one-ninth.

"There were employed in connexion with the lower house of the last Congress (54) fifty-four persons. Of these, only one was not a native-born citizen.

"I have not the facts as to the other departments, but I am assured that they give no ground for the charge I am refuting.

"As much has been said of our criminals from the Old World, and of the administration's neglect in not exerting its powers properly in the matter, I will merely say, that, so far from omitting its duty in this particular the State Department, soon after the adjournment of the first session of the late Congress instructed, by circular, our consuls abroad, not only to remonstrate specially against all such intended shipments but to give timely notice of any such to the department, and to the collectors of the different ports to which they should be shipped.

"In the case of the Sardinian vessel arriving at New York last year with some emigrants supposed to be of this class, I am personally cognizant of the fact that the Sardinian minister at Washington was remonstrated with on the subject, and he went in person to New York to prevent their being landed."

THE RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.

An excursion train, consisting of eleven cars, left here yesterday morning, on the occasion of the opening of the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson city, and while the train was crossing Gasconade river, about one hundred miles from here; the bridge fell, precipitating ten cars a distance of nearly thirty feet in the water.

Upwards of 700 persons were on the train, including many of our first citizens. Upwards of twenty are reported to have been killed, and some twenty to fifty others badly wounded.

Thomas S. O'Sullivan, chief engineer of the road, was on the locomotive, and is among the killed. Few, if any, strangers were on the train.

The following is a list of the most prominent persons killed: Rev. Dr. Bulard, B. B. Dayton, E. C. Blackburn, Henry C. Houteau, Mann Butler, Adolph A. bels, Capt. C. Clases, E. C. Yost, Geo. Ebiel, Capt. O'Flaherty, Thomas O. Sullivan, Thomas Gray.

The following are among those badly wounded: G. K. Budd, Hudson E. Bridge, John C. Richardson, Capt. Cousins, J. Winter.

SUGAR CROP IN LOUISIANA.—Letters from the interior of Louisiana report that considerable damage to the sugar cane has been caused by recent frost. Planters say the present warm weather prevents the juice from granulating, and should it continue the receipts will be greatly delayed.

LIBERATION OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.

Williamson was brought into Court this morning by the Marshal, and made an affidavit before the Court, that in his answer to the writ of habeas corpus, he did not intend contempt for, or to evade the process of the Court. An interrogatory was propounded him by the District Attorney, through the Court, touching his power to produce the bodies of Col. Wheeler's negroes before the Court, in accordance with the mandates of the writ, which being answered negatively, and after some remarks upon Colonel Wheeler's suit for damages, &c., by the District Attorney, the latter announced his abandonment of the habeas corpus proceedings, and the Court discharged the prisoner.

UNITED STATES AND SPANISH GOVERNMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

It is said that the Secretary of State has opened a correspondence with the Spanish Government, with a view of securing the right to American Consuls to take charge of the effects of American citizens dying in Cuba, such right being possessed by the British Government.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.

The friends of Hon. George M. Dallas, held a meeting this evening, preliminary to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. Resolutions were adopted extolling the career of Mr. Dallas from his enrollment as a volunteer in the war of 1812 down to his filling the office of Vice President, when the prosperity of the country was poised upon his single vote, in all of which he evinced that his principle of action was determined by nothing narrower than the general good.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARAGO AT NEW YORK—FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

The steamship Arago, from Havre, arrived at her wharf this afternoon, with four days later advices from Europe. Flour and wheat dull at previous quotations. Western canal is quoted at 42s. a 43; Ohio, 45s. a 46s. Corn has advanced one shilling. Another account states that flour has advanced one shilling, and an advance of 4d. in wheat.—Provisions firm. Cotton has declined an eighth, with daily sales of 4,000 bales.—The money market is in a stringent condition. Consols closed at 87½.

The financial crisis at Paris is represented as quite alarming. The Bourse is deserted, and stock speculations at an end.

From the seat of war there is nothing of a new or startling character. The Russians are still actively and ardently engaged in fortifying the north side of Sebastopol.

The allies are preparing for another general engagement. They have occupied Kinbourne.

Fifteen hundred Russian prisoners have been sent to Constantinople.

General Simpson has been succeeded by Sir W. J. Codrington as commander of the British forces in the Crimea.

The general news by this arrival is not of an important character.

The London papers announce the death of Sir William Molesworth.

The cholera is making terrible ravages in Madrid.

A terrible railroad accident occurred near Lyons, whereby sixty lives were lost.

The papers notice a number of bread riots in London and other parts of England.

Great apprehensions are felt in England and France in regard to the financial embarrassment in both countries.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA. Three Days Later From Europe.

HALIFAX, Nov. 7.

The Cunard steamship Asia, from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, the 27th of October, arrived here last night.

The Asia reports the steamship North Star off Southampton on the evening of the 26th.

The Asia left this morning for Boston.

The War.—The report that the Russians had blown up Fort Nicholas and other fortifications at Otschakoff is confirmed.

The advices from Sebastopol show that the Allies are advancing in strong force, and the Russians falling back, in good order, upon their fortified positions. The Allies were close upon the Russian frontier at Albat, where it is thought they must make a stand, in which case a battle is inevitable.

The Russians on the north side keep up a constant fire upon Sebastopol, under cover of which they were withdrawing their troops and concentrating them upon Perekop.

A Russian despatch, dated the 22, says the Allies had marched 40,000 troops

from Eupatoria towards Toular, but afterwards fell back, on observing the Russian lancers on their left.

The English gun-boats had reconnoitred the river almost up to Nicolaieff. A late St. Petersburg despatch says the whole militia has been ordered to the reinforcement of the army of the South, under Gen. Liders.

The Czar had left Nicolaieff for Elisabogood, 10 miles to the north.

Major Delafield, Major Mordecia and Capt. McLellan, American officers, had arrived in the allied camp.

The allied troops officially reported in the Crimea, including sick, amount to 210,000.

The attitude of Sweden is regarded at St. Petersburg with much uneasiness.

The Baltic.—The English fleet was near Nargen, preparing to leave. The gun-boats and the Elsinore had been ordered to England.

The Russian Repulse at Kara.

The reported Russian disaster at Kara is confirmed, but somewhat modified.—The Russian loss is reported at 2000; two Turkish redoubts were lost and retaken four times. The Hungarian General Kemarty commanded the Turks. It is believed the Russians cannot continue the siege.

The Russians have fortified all the passes leading to Tiflis.

Great Britain.

The London Times has a noticeable article touching American expansion. It says the English Government are omitting no opportunity of reinforcing the West India squadron, and thus interposing a powerful barrier between Great Britain and the North American continent. At this moment North America is in profound peace with the whole world, yet in her ports are fitting out, at this moment, piratical and filibustering expeditions, destined to carry war and bloodshed into the dominions of unoffending neighbors. We cannot believe that those engaged in enrolling men for these desperate criminal enterprises fully contemplate the success of a descent upon Ireland, for instance, as probable, or even possible. If we can prevent such expeditions from sailing, or intercept them in mid-ocean, we shall have done much towards averting the dangers that must arise, should they be carried out to a national development.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution that the Government should anticipate any breakdown in public confidence, by suspending the operation of the Bank Act of 1844.

France.

The bank of France has arranged a loan of several millions of silver from the bank of Amsterdam.

Spain.

The cholera still prevailed at Madrid. The cases averaged over 100 daily. Gen. Tacón, formerly Governor of Cuba, had died of the prevailing epidemic.

Italy.

The cholera is increasing in Tuscany. The Government of Russia has come to an amicable understanding with Pope Pius, respecting the nomination of Catholic Bishops for Poland.

It is rumored that the Government of Naples has committed a gross outrage upon some American citizens. The particulars are not known.

The British Consul is on trial at Cologne for enlisting men for the Foreign.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.

The Circular of Brown, Shipley & Co., quotes the Cotton market dull at a decline for the week of 1-6 a 1-4d. per lb.—The sales of the week foot up 39,000 bales, of which 7,500 bales were taken by speculators and for exportation. The sales to day (Friday) are 8,000 bales. Orleans fair, 6 3-8d.; Middling, 5 3-8d.; Up-lands fair, 5 3-4d.; do middling, 5 1-8.

The stock of American in port is 250,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat is dull, and 3d. lower. Flour closed dull, at a decline of 1s. per bbl. Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour, 43s. a 43s. 6d., Ohio, 44s. 6d. a 45s. Corn has advanced 6d.; and closed steady. Mixed Corn, 43s.

Brown, Shipley & Co., quote white Wheat at 12s. 2d. a 12s. 9d.; red Wheat, 11s. 10d. a 12s.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is quoted by Richardson, Spence & Co., as generally unchanged. Lard is quoted at 66s. but there is none offering. Beef is dull and unchanged. Pork is steady.—Bacon is also steady.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTIONS.

Among the wonders at the State Agricultural Exhibition in California, were a calf, seven months and a half old, which weighed eight hundred pounds; two hogs, which weighed 900 pounds; a sunflower, three feet in circumference; pea-nuts two inches long; a cluster of twelve large pears on a single twig; and a stem of a peach tree, five feet long, containing thirty magnificent peaches, some of which measured seven inches in circumference.

